

The Literary Register.

"PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI."

VOL. I. OXFORD, O. MONDAY, OCTOBER, 27 1828. NO. 20

EDITED BY THE PROFESSORS OF THE MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

ORIGINAL.

POLITICS.

We love our country and all that belongs to it,—we love its soil, and its mountains and rivers,—and we love its people and its civil and religious institutions. And we take a deep interest in the welfare of our country, we must therefore have at least one short peice on the politics of the day.

It is acknowledged on all hands that the right of voting for those who are to administer the affairs of government, and the right of a full and free discussion of the merits of the respective candidates for offices of power and trust are glorious privileges, and privileges which were never enjoyed by any people either ancient or modern to the extent in which they are now enjoyed by the free people of these United States. It is also generally acknowledged that there are a number of serious evils connected with the use of these privileges, and that in the present presidential canvass, these evils have existed, and have been felt to a very great extent. Do the evils overbalance the benefits? No man, woman or child, will say so.

We glory in bearing the character and in discharging the duties of freemen; but we and all our fellow citizens, young and old, are very imperfect beings; we can neither speak, nor act, nor think, without giving evidence that we are imperfect. Our best men have their faults, and in the heat of political debates these faults will be exaggerated. Many discoveries will be made, and many hard

things will be said. The right of universal investigation is inseperable from the right of universal suffrage. If we enjoy the good, we must also bear the evil—if it is an evil.

The money and the time which have been spent, in the discussions and journeys connected with the present presidential contest, must be immense. The money spent upon printing alone, cannot be calculated. Yet all these expenditures have been made freely, there has been no compulsion. Every man engaged has been spending his own money and his own time. And, the whole of these sums are as nothing, when compared with the sums which are necessary for the support of despotic governments, which are wrung from the mass of the laboring community, and are spent in individual and national corruption and profligacy.

The licentiousness of the press is great. Were we to believe only one half of what is printed and circulated, as truth, there is not a man worthy of confidence now before the public. Nor is there a single individual who dares to justify this licentiousness. Every man of every party protests against the falsehoods and abuse, of both public and private character, with which almost every political paper, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, teems. How are we to account for this? It is homage paid to truth and decency. It is perhaps also an evidence that the public taste is not as yet corrupted, and that the great mass of the community have no share in manufacturing and circulating these falsehoods. A few

individuals only are concerned, and these in the most of cases dare not appear before the public under their proper signatures. The friends of truth and decency ought certainly to unite and check, if possible, this growing evil. The frequency of elections while it cherishes this licentiousness, affords also a remedy. Every township and county and state and national election, brings up some new question or some old question under a new form, and the moment one elected is decided some arrangements are generally made for the next. Hence it follows nearly as a matter of course, that the same leaders who were opposed to one another in one electioneering campaign, find their interest and opinions and all their movements closely allied in the next. The public gains much by this. No extensive combination of traitors or bad men can exist under such a state of things. The hidden things of darkness, will always be very soon brought to light, under such changes. Personal jealousies and asperities are also in this way very soon forgotten.

A civil war and the dissolution of the Union has always, more or less, been predicted in the contests connected with the Presidential elections. We know little of futurity; and it is well for us, and for our children, that we are to a great degree, ignorant in the matter. A holy and wise and just providence may also by means of which we have no conception at present, soon, very soon involve our happy country, in all the horrors of anarchy and bloodshed. But still reasoning from facts, from past experience, and the present state of things, we do not apprehend any great danger of this kind from the most violent political contests which have yet been.

In the first place, the habits and principles, and characters and dispositions of the great mass of the American community are in direct opposition to a state of war. A military

establishment and a war habit, are no more in unison with the state of society here, than an ecclesiastical establishment, and a priesthood, or a nobility are. The great Duke of Marlborough at the head of the most triumphant army which ever had been supported by England, sunk into a private citizen the moment his military commission was taken from him. Public opinion and the established order of things commanded obedience. It was not so at Rome in the days of Cæsar and Pompey; nor even in England in the days of Cromwell. It is so in the United States, and must continue so, for generations. The people of these States do not only enjoy an equality of civil privileges, but they have also an equality with respect to property; and, they are in possession of a degree of personal independence, which will always lead them to prefer the arts of peace to the practice of war; and, which will preserve them from becoming the slaves or the tools of any military despot. Free discussions in Newspapers, and Pamphlets, and by oratory from the stump, or in the Legislative Hall, is the natural way in which the people of the United States must fight all their battles. An army unless to repel foreign invasion, could not be kept together three months.

The greatest, and most threatening evil which is, or ever has been connected with these States is the evil of slavery; yet even this evil is disappearing; its form is changing, and changing rapidly under the influence of public opinion. Free discussion of the subject is now cherished in the centre of the slave holding states, where not 20 years ago it could scarcely be mentioned in private conversation.

But when all, comes to all, it is to our religious societies, and the dispensation of gospel ordinances that we are to look for the maintenance of the peace of our beloved

country—for the preservation of our political union—and for the perfection of our civil institutions. Our civil Institutions are emphatically peace establishments; and all the arrangements under these are favorable to a state of peace, and the gospel is the gospel of peace, and the preaching of the gospel, and the ordinances of the gospel, are God's appointed means for giving peace to the whole world.

Look for a moment to the organization of the Baptists, and Methodists, and Presbyterian, and Episcopalian, churches. They are connected, and connected with one another in the bonds of brotherhood through the whole union. And they are all, with all their diversities, peace establishments—all their weapons are weapons of peace; and from Boston to New-Orleans, the commanding influence of the gospel of peace, is felt in a thousand nameless forms.

Look at the National Religious Societies—the American Bible Society—the American Education Society—the various Missionary Societies for foreign and domestic missions. In every plan and in every movement of these societies the necessity of the preservation of the union of these states is felt. They are all in perfect union with our free civil institutions. They all depend for their success upon the state of public opinion,—and they are all growing—taking every year, a deeper and a deeper hold of the affections, and of the calm and decided judgment of the great body of the people. Before these societies, local interests, and local jealousies, and the aggrandizement of a particular individual for a term of three or four years, dwindle into nothing. The perpetuity and perfection of the union—and the elevation of human nature, under the influence of divine and eternal truth, are the great objects which engross their attention.

SELECTED.

No other than the Christian will answer the purpose for which religion is desirable.

(Concluded.)

There were also complaints against them addressed to the ministers, by the agents of government in the provinces, on account of the influence which they might acquire in civil affairs.

The Theophilanthropists were moreover censured by those, who had made greater advances in the modern philosophy, for their illiberality. It was complained, that there were many who could not receive their creed, and all such must necessarily be excluded from their society. This censure seems to have troubled them much; and in order to wipe off the stigma, they appointed a *fête*, which they called the Anniversary of the re-establishment of Natural Religion. To prove that their liberality had no bounds, they prepared five banners to be carried in procession. On the first was inscribed the word, *Religion*; on the second, *Morality*; and on the others respectively, *Jews*, *Catholics*, *Protestants*. When the procession was over, the bearers of the several banners gave each other the kiss of peace; and that none might mistake the extent of their liberality, the banner inscribed *Morality*, was borne by a professed atheist, universally known as such in Paris. They had also other festivals peculiar to themselves; and four in honour of the following persons, Socrates, St. Vincent de Paul, J. J. Rousseau, and Washington; a strange conjunction of names truly!

I have been thus particular in giving an account of this society, because the facts furnish the strong-

*Histoire de Theophilanthropie par M. Gregoire.—See Quarterly Review for January, 1823.

est confirmation of my argument, and are in themselves curious and instructive. After the failure of this enterprise, deists will scarcely attempt again to institute any form of public worship.

But among those philosophers, who believe in the perfectability of human nature, under the fostering influence of increasing knowledge and good government, there is a vague theory, of a kind of mental, philosophical religion, which needs the aid of no external forms. The primary articles of their creed is, that religion is a thing entirely between God and every man's conscience; that all that our creator requires is, the homage of the heart; that if we feel reverence, gratitude, and submission towards him, and act our part in society, we have fulfilled our duty; that we cannot know how we may be disposed of hereafter, and ought not to be anxious about it. Whether this is to be expected to be the religion of philosophers only, or also of the unlearned, and the great mass of labouring people, I am unable to say. But I know that such a system as this, will, to a large majority of every community, be equivalent to no religion at all. The great body of the people must have something tangible, something visible, in their religion. They need the aid of the senses, and of the social principle, to fix their attention, to create an interest, and to excite the feelings of devotion. But the truth is, that if the heart be affected with lively emotions of piety, it will be pleasant, it will be useful, and it will be natural, to give them expression. This will hold with regard to philosophers and men of learning, as well as others. Wherever a number of persons participate in the same feelings, there is a strong inclination to hold communion together; and if sentiments of genuine piety exist in the bosoms of many, they will delight to celebrate in unison, the praises of

that Being whom they love and adore. There is no reason why pious emotions, more than others, should be smothered, and the tendency to express them, counteracted. Such indeed will never be the fact. *Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth will speak.* Piety, it is true, consists essentially in the exercise of the heart; but that religion which is merely mental, is suspicious; at best, very feeble; is not likely to produce any permanent effect on the comfort of the person entertaining it; and cannot be useful to others in the way of example.

In the year 1802, when Christianity, which had been proscribed in France, was restored by an act of government, a speech was delivered by one of the counsellors of state, which contains excellent sentiments on the subject here treated. One or two extracts will not be unacceptable to the reader. "Science can never be partaken of, but by a small number, but by religion one may be instructed without being learned. The Natural Religion, to which one may arise by the effects of a cultivated reason, is merely abstract and intellectual, and unfit for any people. It is revealed religion which points out all the truths that are useful to men who have neither time nor means for laborious disquisitions. Who would wish to dry up that sacred spring of knowledge, which diffuses good maxims, brings them before the eyes of every individual, and communicates to them that authoritative and popular dress, without which they would be unknown to the multitude, and almost unknown to all men.—For want of religious education for the last ten years, our children are without any ideas of a divinity, without any idea, of what is just and unjust; hence arise barbarous manners, hence a people become ferocious. One cannot but sigh over the lot which threatens the present and future generations. Alas!

what have we gained by deviating from the path pointed out to us by our ancestors? What have we gained by substituting vain and abstract doctrines for the creed which actuated the minds of Turrenne, Fenelon, and Paschal?"

I think enough has now been said, to establish beyond all reasonable doubt, our second proposition, *that if Christianity be rejected, there is no religion which can be substituted in its place; or, at least, no other which can at all answer the purpose, for which religion is desirable.*

It may also be observed, in conclusion, that the facts which have been adduced, not only serve to confirm this proposition, but furnish new and cogent arguments, in proof of the proposition maintained in the preceding chapter.

CONDITION OF GREECE IN 1827---8

Mr. Miller, who was sent out by the Greek Executive Committee of New York, as an agent for the distribution of the supplies forwarded from this country, to the suffering inhabitants of that ill fated land, has published a book, under the title placed at the head of this article. It contains a minute account of the author's transactions in discharging the duties of his mission. Mr. Miller does not perhaps know much about book making, but his journal bears abundant evidence of his fidelity, courage and generous feelings. We add two short extracts from the work, one showing the suffering condition of the Greeks, and the other, a letter from one of the Swiss who perished at Missolonghi, exhibiting the spirit which animated the brave defenders of that place, at the time of its destruction:

Chronicle.

"Having got a faithful man to number the poor about this position, I started off for Chenidi, a little ruined village four miles south, where I found thirty-seven families in great

misery, and gave them orders for flour. From this I rode on west into the interior, and found along by the road side, here and there, five, ten, and fifteen families, living under the protection of rocks, or in little huts, formed by sticking up poles in a slanting direction, and covering them with branches of trees. These were not only hungry, but half naked, it being two years since they were driven from their homes. Hearing that up in the mountains were assembled a still greater number, I began the ascent, and after a tedious climb of three hours, I came to a level spot in the ravine, where I found one hundred families, but not a single house; all living in the miserable huts, before described. Here was a sight! five hundred persons, mostly widows and orphans, driven from their homes, hunted into the mountains like wild beasts, and living upon grass and herbs, and whatever else they could pick up about the rocks. Many women flocked around me, haggard and wan, their skins blistered by the sun, their feet torn to pieces by the rocks, their limbs half exposed to view from the raggedness of their clothes, which were dirty and filled with vermin, and swore by the cross that they had not tasted bread for months. To these I gave orders for flour, and it was to me the most heartfelt gratification to see the joy which gleamed upon their countenances as they snatched their billets, and ran away with them towards the shore, blessing God, that when their own countrymen had forgotten them, the Americans sent them bread, from the other side of the world to keep them from starving. It is in such moments as this, that the gratification I receive from being the organ of relieving misery in some measure, repays me for the toils and vexations of the difficult task I have undertaken. Returning by a different route, I found many more distressed objects to whom I

gave billets, and at sunset arrived at the shore,—pp. 223-4.

"The labors which we have undergone, and a wound which I have received in the shoulder, while I am in expectation of one which will be my passport to eternity, have prevented me till now from bidding you my last adieu. We are reduced to feed upon the most disgusting animals—we are suffering horribly from hunger and thirst. Sickness adds much to the calamities which overwhelm us. Seventeen hundred and forty of our brothers are dead. More than a hundred thousand bombs and balls, thrown by the enemy, have destroyed our bastions and our houses. We have been terribly distressed by the cold, for we have suffered great want of food. Notwithstanding so many privations, it is a great and noble spectacle to witness the ardor and devotedness of the garrison. A few days more and these great men will be angelic spirits, who will accuse before God the indifference of christendom for a cause which is that of religion. All the Albanians who had deserted from the standard of Reschid Pacha, have now rallied under that of Ibrahim. In the name of all our brave men, among whom are Notha Botzaris, Travellas, Papadia-Mautopolas and myself, whom the government has appointed general to a body of troops, I announce to you the resolution, sworn to before Heaven, to defend foot by foot, the land of Missolonghi, and to bury ourselves without listening to any capitulations, under the ruins of this city. We are drawing near to our final hour. History will render us justice—posterity will weep over our misfortunes. I am proud to think that the blood of a Swiss, of a child of William Tell, is about to mingle with the heroes of Greece. May the relation of the siege of Missolonghi, which I have written, survive me. I have made several copies of it.—Cause this letter, dear S * * *, to

be inserted in some journal." *History of Greece*—pp. 264-5.

VOTES IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

In New Hampshire—every male inhabitant 21 years of age, three months in the state—students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Massachusetts—every male citizen, (paupers, and persons under guardianship excepted,) one year in the state and six months in the town or township where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within two years, unless exempted therefrom by law.

In Rhode Island—No constitution—By charter of Charles II. all freemen vote.

In Connecticut—Every white male citizen having a legal residence for six months, with a freehold of seven dollars per annum, and every white male enrolled in the militia for one year, or being exempted from military duty by law, having paid a state tax within the year, and of good moral character.

In Vermont—Every man of quiet and peaceable behaviour, one year in the state.

In New Jersey—All inhabitants, 21 months' residence, worth a clear estate of £50 proclamation money.

In Pennsylvania—Every freeman who has resided two years in the state, and paid a tax; and the sons of such between 21 and 22 without the payment of a tax.

In Maryland—All free white males 12 years of age, having resided one year in the state and six months in the county.

In North Carolina—All freemen with a freehold of 50 acres, and resident one year for senators; and all freemen residents 12 months, having paid taxes for members of the house of commons.

In South Carolina—Every free white citizen, having resided two years in the state, with a freehold of 50 acres, or town lot possessed for six months, or not having such free-

hold, or lot, a residence of six months in the election district where he offers to vote, and the payment of a tax within the year, of three shillings sterling towards the support of the state government.

In Georgia—All citizens and inhabitants, who have paid the taxes required of them, and resided six months where they vote.

In Louisiana—Every free white male citizen, residing therein one year, and having paid a tax or being a freeholder.

In Kentucky—All free white male citizens, two years in the state, and one in the county where they vote.

In Ohio—Every white male inhabitant, one year therein, and having paid a state or county tax.

In Tennessee: Every freeman and inhabitant of the state, if a freeholder, may vote in the county where the freehold lies, without being a resident thereof; if not possessed of a freehold he must have resided six months where he offers to vote.

In Mississippi: Every free white male person one year in the state, and six months in the county, serving in the militia or paying a tax.

In Illinois: White male inhabitants, six months in the state.

In Missouri: All free white male citizens, one year in the state, and three months in the county.

In Alabama: Every white male of lawful age, having resided one year in the state, and three months in the county.

In Indiana: All white male citizens one year in the state.

In New-York: Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, one year in the state, and six months in the town or county where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within the year, or legally served as a militiaman or fireman, or labored upon the public highways.

In Maine: Every freeman having his residence established three months

before the election; students, paupers, &c. excepted.

In Virginia: Fifty acres of unimproved land in the county, or twenty-five acres of land with a house on it, held for life, or in fee simple, qualify a man to vote in the county where the land lies; provided said land has been owned by him six months before the election, or has descended to him, or come by marriage or gift.—An improved lot within any corporate town, with a dwelling house of a certain size thereon. A person owning land as above, in different counties, may vote in each county for delegate, but can only give one vote for a senator, or a member of congress, in the same district.

In every case voters are required to be citizens of the United States by birth or naturalization.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

There is not any local affair which excites more expectation in London, at the present time, than this bold enterprize. An extraordinary interest appears to be felt in the success of this undertaking, not only in London but in other parts of England. The novelty of the plan excites curiosity, and the utility of the measure, if successful, it is thought will amply compensate for the prodigious hazard and expense of the work. Many persons, on this side of the water, for want of correct information on the subject, look upon the scheme as a piece of folly, mere waste of effort and of money; but it is apparent that the multiplication of bridges across such a river as the Thames, recurring through the heart of a great city, is an enormous interruption to trade, and that, if a more direct communication can be had where the travel is so immense, the public convenience will be greatly promoted. It is said that the local interest on both sides of the Thames, and the situation of this intended avenue, with reference to the adjacent counties,

makes it absolutely necessary to establish another communication, and it could not be accomplished without a tunnel. In the year 1799 a tunnel was projected at Gravesend, and in 1809 another at Rotherhithe, but both of them failed for want of means. The present one was projected by Mr. J. Brunel, Esq. and begun in 1825. An irruption of the river took place last year, and stopped the work. It was caused by the natural bed of the river being at this point defective, and a tier of vessels having anchored at this particular time above the works. A great effort has since been successfully made to raise funds, and the work is now prosecuted with new vigour, and increased prospect of success. The width of the river at this point, (which is two miles below London bridge,) is 1000 feet, and the length of the tunnel will be 1300 feet. The carriage descents will be circular, and of a convenient slope. There will also be an avenue for foot passengers. A full belief is now entertained, by the public generally, that the tunnel will be completed; and if so, it will certainly, besides its utility, not be the least object of curiosity in the English capital.

[*Journal of Commerce.*]

Age and Love associate not; if they are ever allied, the firmer the friendship, the more fatal is its termination; and an old man, like a spider, can never make love, without beating his own death-watch.

Requisites for going to Law.—A lady asked an old uncle, who had been an attorney, but left off business, what were the requisites for going to law; to which he replied: "Why, niece it depends upon a number of circumstances. In the first place, you must have a *good cause*. Secondly, a *good attorney*. Thirdly, a *good counsel*. Fourthly *good evidence*. Fifthly, a *good jury*. Sixthly, a *good judge*. And lastly, *good luck*."

CURIOUS ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.—M. Champollion, jun. who is about to embark at Marseilles for Egypt, having inspected a valuable collection of ancient manuscripts in the possession of M. Sallier, an inhabitant of Aix, has discovered two rolls of papyrus relating "The history and wars of the reign of Sesostris the Great." These manuscripts are dated the ninth year of that monarch's reign.—Sesostris-Rhames, or the Great, according to the calculations of the German chronologists, lived in the time of Moses, and was the son, as is supposed, of the Pharaoh, who perished in the Red Sea, while pursuing the Israelites. This remarkable document, which, after a lapse of more than three thousand years, M. Champollion has discovered, as by a miracle, may contain details, the interest of which will be readily imagined, on some of the grandest incidents of Sacred History. On the 2d inst. the Academical Society of Aix, received the report of M. Sallier, relative to this discovery. A third roll has also been found, treating either on astronomy or astrology, but more probably on both these sciences combined. It has not yet been opened; but it is hoped that it will throw some additional light upon the conceptions of the heavenly system entertained by the Egyptians and Chaldeans, the first people who devoted themselves to that study.

Paris paper.

The Creek Indians have lately held their annual Council. One of the chiefs was arraigned for forgery, and one for lying. The lower Creeks have fallen in debt for provisions furnished them, seventeen thousand dollars more than their stipend. The upper Creeks made the most of their own provisions, and drew the money that was due them. The Mad Tiger, the principal speaker of the lower Creeks, opposed emigration to open Council. *Columbus Enq.*

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—It is a popular opinion, that spots on the sun's disc have a sort of malignant influence on the weather, and if there be any foundation for the opinion, we have had a pretty good share of solar malignity during the last month or six weeks. It is however remarkable, that a spot of unusual magnitude, amounting, according to the calculation of an astronomical friend, to ten thousand miles in diameter, has been traversing the sun's disc during the months of May, June, and July. In its progress across the face of the sun, it assumed different shapes, according as it was near the centre or approached the sides, thereby proving that it was connected with the solar atmosphere, and performing a circular route round that great luminary. Whether these spots are in reality dense atmospherical masses, or clouds, it is impossible to prove. But this presumption is borne out by the fact, that when these spots are most prevalent on the sun, our summers have always proved more wet and cold than usual.—*London Weekly Review.*

FRENCH FUNDS.—The Paris Moniteur, contains an official statement, whereby it appears that the produce of the indirect taxes in France for the first half of the year 1828, exceeded the receipts from the same source during the first six months of 1827, by more than three millions of dollars.

A SINGULAR METEOR.—The Huntsville, Alabama Advocate, states, that on the evening of the 31st ult. the citizens of the town were astonished at the appearance of a meteor which immediately illuminated all the objects around them, streets and houses, with the dazzling effulgence of noon-day. It seemed to the naked eye a *blazing serpent*, of about twenty feet in extent, and three in breadth; gliding through the air, from east to

south, its first appearance at an elevation of nearly fifty degrees. Its motion was gentle and undulating, graceful, terrible and sublime. It finally disappeared in "shade unperceived, and softening into shade," after confounding their gaping curiosity for upwards of ten minutes.

THE YOUNG NAPOLEON.—It would appear from the following account in a German paper, that the young Napoleon promises to prove "a chip of the old block." "The young Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon, went through his last examination in every branch of his studies to the perfect satisfaction of their Imperial Majesties, and of his mother, who was present on the occasion. —His grandfather told him, after the examination had been concluded, that within a year he should enter the army; upon which the young Prince is said to have exclaimed—"Thank God! then my fate is fixed!"—There is a rumor current that Austria means to procure for him the throne of Portugal by negotiating a marriage between the young queen Maria da Gloria, all title to whose hand, her hopeful uncle Miguel has forfeited. We do not know what truth there is in the rumor."—*Balt. Gaz.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.—According to a recent return to the British Parliament, the withdrawal from circulation of one pound notes of the Bank of England, has contributed very materially to diminish the crime of forgery—the bank having instituted only nineteen prosecutions within several years.

A printer, whose talents were but indifferent turned a physician. He was asked the reason of it. "In printing," answered he "all the faults are exposed to the eye, but in physic, they are buried with the patient, and one gets more easily off."

THE SULTAN.

Walsh, in his very interesting narrative of a journey from Constantinople, gives the following portrait of the Sultan, which for a Turk, is far from being despicable.

"Mahomed is a man a little past the prime, but still in the full vigor of life. He succeeded his imbecile brother, Mustapha, in the year 1808. When he mounted the throne the Russians were at war with the Turks; and it was at the moment when the latter were retreating from the positions they held at our last advices. The new Sultan began at once to display the energy of his character. He set up the standard of the prophet at a large plain two miles from Constantinople, and issued a Hatti Sherif, that all Mussulman should rally round it. He thus assembled a large army, but after some severe conflicts with the Russians, both parties were induced to come to an accommodation in 1812, the Turks being obliged to relinquish considerable territory.

The Sultan resembles Peter the Great, in many points of character; the same determination in undertaking, the same energy in pursuing, and the same relentless rigours in executing any purpose; like Peter, he found the domineering of his prae-torian guards no longer tolerable; and as Peter rid himself of his Strelitzes, so Mahomed determined to dispose of his Janissaries. Finding they revolted at his attempt to introduce the European discipline, he caused them, to the number of 20,000, to be surrounded by his other troops, and slaughtered. He is a man well versed in oriental literature, writes and understands Arabic well; and his Hatti-Sherifs, which he always dictates, and sometimes writes with his own hand, are admired for their style and composition. He is not a man of a morose or cruel disposition in his own family: on the contrary, he has several children, to whom he is

affectionately attached; and in his ordinary intercourse in private life, he is urbane and affable.

His public conduct, however, has been marked by extraordinary fierceness, and unrelenting rigour, even to Turks themselves; and in this he has shown a disregard to human life, and not a strict adherence to human obligations. But whatever his conduct has been to his own subjects, to those of other nations he has afforded the most inviolable protection. He has discontinued the barbarous practice of his predecessors, in sending Ambassadors to the Seven Towers; instead of which whenever they disagree, and are disposed to depart, he affords them every facility, and those of their nation who please to remain, are in security. It is but justice to the Sultan, to say, that his moderation and good faith has afforded examples which Christian nations in Europe might be proud to follow.—The Turks obtained possession of Constantinople under a Mahomet, and they are firmly persuaded they will lose it under a Mahomet; and that Mahomet, the present reigning Sultan. This impression is confirmed by ancient prophecies which are current among them. He is the last of the male race of Mahomet of an age fit to reign; and it is to this circumstance he is indebted for his inviolability."

CODIFICATION.

The last number of the Jurist, says the London Morning Chronicle, contains an article upon the efforts of the United States, to reduce the laws into a code. This article embraces a correspondence between Mr. Sampson, of the New-York bar, whose efforts in favor of codification are well known in this country, and M. Dupin, the elder one of the distinguished jurists of France. Mr. Sampson was led to this correspondence with M. Dupin, in consequence of its having been urged by the opponents of codi-

fication, that the code of Napoleon had not answered the object of its institution.

"M. Dupin has given" (says the *Morning Chronicle*, "an able and dispassionate testimony on the practical operation of the Code Napoleon. He says that the code has been productive of immense benefit; it has enlightened, simplified, and fixed in every essential point, the principles of law, which were previously scattered, controverted, and applied contradictorily by the different tribunals of the country; that the Civil Code is the first and best of all—it is clear and methodical, neither too long nor too short; the language is noble and pure; the rules are well laid down, and with the exception of the difficult subject of mortgages, it has met nothing but approbation, more especially at the present time, since the immoral law of divorce has been struck out. The Code of Civil Procedure has simplified the forms, and diminished the expense of law suits. No fault is found with it except relative to the form of execution (*expropriation*) the unfortunate thought necessary adjunct to the Law of Mortgages."—"All these Codes," M. Dupin adds, "such as they are, have been productive of the greatest benefit; they have delivered us from the chaos of ancient law. Above all, the institution of the Court of Cassation, which acts as a central power to regulate and check the decisions of all the other jurisdictions, has been of the greatest benefit."

Such is the opinion pronounced by M. Dupin as to the operation of the French Codes. But he does not disguise the fact, that without a revolution, France could never have obtained such an inestimable advantage. "The revolution (he says) gave us a clear field on many points; and without it, I believe that neither Solon nor Licurgus, placed on the throne of France, could have carried into effect any project of reform; they

would never have been sufficiently powerful to silence local opposition, and private interest. Napoleon was gifted with great decision, but in addition to that, he was placed in a most favorable situation. He was not only called upon to destroy, but to create out of ruins: by his authority the Five Codes were digested, decreed, and promulgated."

IMPRESSMENT.—A singular fact is related in the *Edinburgh Review*, which places in a strong light the detestation in which the practice of impressment is held by the best part of the lower classes in the British nation, and which, one would think, must operate strongly upon the minds of the government, to induce them to find some new means of providing seamen for their navy.

When, in consequence of the sending of troops to Portugal, rumours of war were recently prevalent in England, the members of a large association, to which the most respectable merchant seamen belong, consisting of between four and five thousand persons, had come to the settled resolution, in case impressment should again be enforced, to hire or occupy as many merchant vessels as were necessary, and to remove "at once and forever," to the United States of America. Such is the desperation to which a large portion of the population might be urged by the renewal of this cruel practise to the extent in which it was formerly enforced.

Boston Com. Gaz.

ANECDOTE OF CHARLES WYNOX.—When he first arrived at Madras, and delivered his letters of recommendation round the settlement, he carried one to O—, an old and churlish member of the council. This man was peculiarly splenetic at these introductions, and generally discharged his spleen upon the persons in England who took the liberty of writing them, not sparing occasionally the

young gentleman who was obtruded on his patronage. 'And pray, sir,' said he to Charley, as he glanced over the letter, 'what is your father?' 'My father,' replied Wylox, 'is a farmer.' 'And why,' returned the other, 'did he not make you a farmer also?' Poor Wylox was stung with the reproach, but with admirable quickness he asked him, and who Mr. O.—, was your father?' 'My father!—my father, sir,' said the counsellor; 'my father, was a gentleman.' 'Then let me ask you,' said Wylox, 'why did he not make you a gentleman.' *Liverpool Advertiser*

ISAAC B. DESHA.

The writer of the following letter is personally known to us, as a gentleman of respectability, whose statements may be relied on. He is at this time, one of the Alcades [Judges] of Texas.—*Cin. Chron.*

Extract of a letter from Thomas M. Duke, Esq. formerly a resident of Washington Ky. and now a resident in Texas.

SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, July 24, 1828

"Isaac B. Desha, who was so long confined in Kentucky for the murder of Baker, is now in confinement in this place, on a charge of the same kind: the circumstances are these. Last April, Desha arrived here on board the schooner Rights of Man, from New Orleans, in company with a man by the name of Thomas or John Early, of Brown County, Ohio; who visited this country for the purpose of removing his family here. Desha passed by the name of John Parker, they arrived in this town early in May, and remained only a few days here, and left this for San Antonio. When they left here, Desha was without funds, and Early had a smart sum with him. Desha arrived in San Antonio without Early, and spent money freely. Oh his return to this place I had him arrested, and have sent out men to examine for the body of said Early. The ev-

idence that I have been able to collect as yet, is very strong against him and I am very much afraid that he has murdered his companion. Yesterday he confessed to me that he was Isaac B. Desha; but not until he had been identified by a gentleman in this country. I was satisfied in my own mind that he was Desha, from his family resemblance, and his breathing through a silver tube."

FATAL AFFRAY.—An affray occurred in Washington township on Sunday night, which resulted in the death of one of the parties, by the name of Reel. The quarrel was about a trivial matter. FRYER, is the name of the aggressor. He fled immediately after giving a fatal stab to the deceased, and has not since been heard of. We learn persons are in pursuit of him. Our limited information, at this time, prevents further notice of this lamentable occurrence, for fear of some erroneous statement. *Western Star.*

MAXIMS.

A faithful friend is he who will give me one loaf when he has but two.

Whilst we live let us live well; for be a man ever so rich when he lights his fire, death may, perhaps, enter his door before it is burnt out.

It is better to have a son late than never. One seldom sees sepulchral stones raised over the graves of the dead, by any other hands than those of their own offspring.

Flocks perish, relations die, friends are not immortal, you die yourself, but I know one thing alone that is out of the reach of fate, and that is the judgment which is passed upon the dead.

Know that if you have a friend, you ought to visit him often. The road is grown over with grass, the bushes quickly spread over it, if it be not constantly travelled.

Be not the first to break with a

friend.—Sorrow knows the heart of him who hath no one to advise but himself.

FOREIGN.

The Gazette de France of the 4th of September, contains news from Odessa of August 14.—one day later than our last accounts from thence. It is re-asserted that the Emperor Nicholas was to take his departure from that place on the 16th.—“Not a word,” says the Morning Herald, “is said about the important negotiations, with which the stock-jobbers of London, Paris, Frankfurt and Vienna, have recently amused themselves. Lord Heytesbury, to whom so prominent a part was assigned in the negotiations, was not presented before the 12th on which day the same honor was conferred on the Prince Philip, of Hesse-Humburg, another principal performer. The intervening time was evidently too short for discussions, in the issue of which not only the fate of the Ottoman Empire, but the peace of all Europe, might be involved; though we admit it was long enough for the purpose of dictating to the young Monarch, if the English and Austrian Cabinets were inclined to follow so decisive a course. Besides, the season is too far advanced for making any military demonstrations against Russia; and, even if this objection did not exist, no armament, either by sea or by land, could be fitted out in sufficient time to prevent the Russians from occupying Constantinople. It is too late now to interfere, and the time for such a course, if it ever entered into the contemplation of the above mentioned Courts, has been suffered to pass away. In the mean time, the question is likely to be soon settled, if it be true that Varna, as was reported at Odessa, has fallen into the hands of the Russians.”

From the second edition of the London Courier of Saturday evening, Sept. 6, we have copied the last bulletins of the Russian army before Choumla, Varna, and Silistria. On the 9th the Turks made a fresh attempt to dislodge the Russians from their positions before Choumla, but they were repulsed and driven to the foot of the ramparts. In these sorties, the Russians had thirty-five men killed and thirty-seven wounded.—The Turks, it is added, had been employed two whole days in burying their dead!!! The Russians claim to have been equally successful in resisting the sorties of the garrisons of Silistria.

The Courier announces despatches from Lord Heytesbury, at Odessa, to the 18th of August.—The Russian Guards have crossed the Danube, on their route to the main army, before Choumla, the Grand Duke Michael was expected to leave Odessa on the 20th, in order to put himself at their head; and the return of the Emperor to the army

was expected to take place before the end of the month, by which time the reinforcements, to the amount of forty thousand men, would have reached their destination. The fatigues and hardships to which the corps diplomatic had been subjected in following the head-quarters in Bulgaria, had been so severe, that it was expected that they would remain, for the present, at Odessa, until circumstances should call for their presence in advance. The fortress of Poty, on the eastern shore of the Euxine, had surrendered, and the Russian Admiral Greig was pressing Varna by sea. By neutral vessels arrived at Odessa, from Constantinople, it was stated that a scarcity of corn began to be felt in that capital; in consequence of which an embargo was to be imposed at Odessa, on all vessels bound with corn to the Mediterranean.

The British Traveller of the 6th, speaking of the story from Constantinople, of a letter of credit on the Turkish capital, “having been provided for Lord Heytesbury, says, it has received corroboration from various sources this day, though we cannot pronounce it to be perfectly confirmed as yet. It is also reported that the Grand Vizier takes with him to head-quarters, two Diplomats of high note. Important negotiations are consequently expected by those who attach credit to the rumor.”

The Angsburch Gazette gives a rumor that Varna had fallen before the Russians; but is not corroborated.

BULLETINS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Courier Office, three o'clock, P. M. Sept. 6.

We have just received the following bulletins.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHOUMLA, Aug. 7th.

“After the departure of his Majesty, the Emperor, on the 2d, nothing had passed remarkable at Choumla, with the exception of a cannonading between the trallieurs of our advanced posts, and the Turkish trallieurs.

“On the third Lieutenant General Ivanhoff, who was with a part of his division at Tchedyk, completed the fortifying of the position.

“On the 5th, the detachments under the orders of General Prince Madatoff, made a strong reconnoitering on the enemy's left flank, from the village of Maino, to Bouoular, by Keikeoi.

“This detachment did not meet with the Turks, but they reconnoitered exactly the situation of the places, and remarked that the enemy had upon a chain of heights which touched their flank, vast entrenchments flanked by bastions.

“The Turkish cavalry has not quitted the fortress. According to the reports of the Bulgarians, who have taken refuge with us, the fortress is in want of provisions and especially forage.—It results from the

same reports that the Seraskier, Hussien Pacha, had received from Constantinople, the official advice that they could send him no reinforcement; as all the troops whose presence was not necessary in the capital, were to be sent to the Morea.

"On the 6th Gen. Rudiger was sent with a strong detachment of infantry, cavalry and artillery, to reconnoitre the right flank of the enemy, in the direction of Tchesslyk to Kosteas. Before the detachment had quitted the position taken near Tchesslyk by Lieut. Gen. Ivanoff, our pickets had remarked that a corps of 2,000 Turks composed in a great measure of cavalry, having quitted the place, had proceeded by Kosteas to Este Stamboul.

Lieut. Gen. Rutger marched immediately on Este Stamboul, to intercept the enemy, after having, at the same time, sent parties to observe his movements. These parties discovered that the enemy, after having passed behind the village of Draghikioi, had directed his march upon Tchalykayak.

"Lieut. Gen. Rudiger having concluded that this detachment was destined to escort transports which were intended for Chomula, stopped at Este Stamboul, and took up a position which will enable him to cut off the enemy's return.

OPERATIONS AGAINST VARNA.

July 30, (August 11.)

"From the 5th to the 11th, we constructed at the foot of the heights occupied by our troops, five redoubts, which covered the space between the sea and the plain, which lies before the gulf. Besides, we stopped during the night of the same day to construct a sixth redoubt, on the very border of the gulf, which will terminate our line of blockade on the north side.

"On the morning of the 7th, the enemy made a vigorous sally to drive us from our position; but, after a murderous conflict, which lasted until sunset, they were repulsed and retired into the place, after having suffered a severe loss.

"On the same day a frigate and bomb-vessel commenced bombarding the fortress; they continued this operation with success, notwithstanding the vigorous fire from the place. These vessels, will when necessary, be relieved by others.

"During the night of the 7th to the morning of the 8th Admiral Greig detached some long boats, under the command of a Captain of the Second Rank Melikoff, Chief of his Staff, to seize on the Turkish fleet stationed under the fortress.

"Favoured by the obscurity of the night, Captain Melikoff advanced in complete order and perfect silence, keeping close to the Cane Galeta. He made the round of the gulf and having passed under the sterns of the enemy's flotilla, he advanced rapidly against it. The enemy did not remark the manoeuvre of our boats until they were within half-musket shot of them.

"A tremendous fire of artillery and musketry, which the flotilla commenced at once, could not stop our intrepid sailors; they rushed with their accustomed bravery, and loud hurrahs on the Turkish vessels, captured them all without exception, notwithstanding a desperate resistance, and towed them off to the fleet, under a tremendous fire of grape shot from the place.

"Fourteen vessels, two armed boats, five pieces of cannon, a great quantity of ammunition, and 45 prisoners, amongst whom is the commander of the flotilla, are the fruits of this audacious enterprise, which was crowned with the most complete success under the eyes of the Captain Pacha, who commands at Varna.

"We had in this affair, four killed and 27 wounded. Amongst the latter are three officers and a marine. The loss of the enemy is much more considerable. Besides those killed during the action, he lost most of the men on board the vessels, for, in endeavoring to escape by swimming, the greater number were drowned.

"On the 9th the enemy made a fresh attempt to dislodge us from our positions; but thanks to the able dispositions of the Aid-de-Camp General Prince Menschikoff, and the brilliant valour of our troops, he was repulsed and pursued to the foot of the ramparts.

SUMMARY.

ROBBERY!—Mr. W. Authur, was robbed on the 22nd inst. on the road leading from Washington to Wilmington, Ohio. The amount of money taken was about \$6,000. A reward of \$500, is offered for the apprehension of the Robbers and return of the money.

THE REVENUE.—The gross revenue that accrued in the port of New York last year, amounted to \$13,218,963

The amount which accrued in the first two quarters of the first year is:—First quarter, 31st March, \$4,189,116
Second, ending 30th June, \$3,896,197
\$8,085,313

The last two quarters generally are less productive than the first two; but it is probable the gross revenue of this year at the port of New-York, will fully equal that of the last year.

We understand, says the Portland Advertiser, that there was an affray on Tuesday last among the workmen on the canal, in which one man was killed. Five of the offenders have been apprehended and stand committed for trial at the next court. We have not received the particulars of the transaction, but believe all the parties concerned were foreigners.

WIDE AWAKE FOR NEWS.—The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, has

placed one foot on the water, and reaches a hand towards the Eastern Continent, to secure the earliest intelligence. A very handsome modelled, little vessel, of about 39 or 40 tons, has lately been built, and rigged, by the proprietor of this valuable paper, to cruise off Sandy Hook, and go out to sea for news. She is called "Journal of Commerce," Perry, master.

A DAILY PAPER, devoted exclusively to theatrical criticism, has made its appearance in the city of New York.

A machine has been invented by Mr. Hobart, of Montgomery co. Penn. by which a ton weight of horse-shoes may be made in a day.

The Theatre in Cincinnati, has been purchased for, and workmen are now employed to convert it into a Presbyterian church.

Mr. Julius Catlin, miniature painter, late, of this city, son of Mr. Putnam Catlin, of Susquehanna county, Pa. was drowned at Carthage in this state, on the 21st inst. He was viewing the falls at that place, and swam out, probably to get a better view and sunk in the middle of the river. His body was found. *New York paper.*

A negro woman died in Jamaica, lately, aged one hundred and forty years. She well remembered the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake, in 1692.

A murder was committed on board the schr. Harriet, in Stonington harbor on the 9th inst.—A quarrel arose between a man named Robertson, a Scotchman, and a young man aged 19, named Dexter Adams, of Massachusetts, when the latter stabbed his antagonist so severely that he died on the 12th. Adams was committed to prison at New London.

Dr. Bushe of London, has been appointed professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Rutgers Medical Faculty of Geneva College, New York, in the place of Dr. Godman, resigned.

The U. S. sloop of war, Peacock, was launched at New York, on Tuesday the 30th ult. under an appropriate salute. It will be recollected that this vessel is intended to be employed by government on a voyage of discovery.

A subscription for a monument to the celebrated philosopher, Dugald Stewart, was opened at Edinburgh in July. The contributions amounted to £1000, in the course of the month.

INDIAN TREATY.—At a treaty lately held on the St. Joseph's of lake Michigan, the Pottawatomies, ceded all their land, north and east of a line, beginning near the portage path, at the most easterly branch of the Kankakee, thence to Flat Belly's village, thence to Leek's village on Eel River, 15 miles west from Fort Wayne, containing upwards of one million of acres.

The French Academy offers for the year 1829, a prize of 8000 francs, for the best dissertation on "Charity, considered in its principles, its application and its influence, upon morals and social economy;" also for the year 1839, a prize of 10,000 francs for the best essay on the "Influence of Laws on Manners, and of Manners on Laws."

The Academy has distributed within the present year 16,000 francs, as rewards for meritorious actions. These rewards were divided among 18 persons, a large majority of whom were females.

Mr. Tudor, our Charge d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, has effected a satisfactory arrangement with the Brazilian Government, in the case of the brig Spark, which secures to the owners of that vessel \$36,000, the amount claimed by them. This is the case that produced the misunderstanding between that government and our former Charge d'Affaires, Condé Raguet, Esq.

It is computed that there is annually imported into this country, from Great Britain Shoe-blackening, to the value of \$2,000,000, a large portion of which is made by Day & Martin of London. An eastern journal gives the following as the recipe, by which the preparation is made: "One pound of ivory black, half an ounce of oil of vitriol, one ounce of sweet oil, one pound of loaf sugar, mixed with one gallon of vinegar.

The AFRICAN PRINCE, whose case has excited so much interest, is traversing the Eastern states for the purpose of soliciting donations to enable him to purchase his children, five in number. He has already succeeded in raising \$2000, which has been placed in the hands of the Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

The annual Commencement of Princeton College, was held on the 24th ult. Twenty six young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and twenty-five received the degree of A. M. in course.

Sir Walter Scott's new novel is said to be founded on the history of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and includes a description of his final conflict with the Swiss.

Mr. Thomas Campbell, the author of the "Pleasures of Hope," is appointed to deliver a course of lectures in the London University on the "History of Classical Literature."

Major Carden of South Carolina, has prepared for publication a second volume of "Anecdotes of the Revolution."

ABBREVIATION.—A letter to Sir Humphrey Davy, was subscribed "Sumfredevi."

OBITUARY.

DIED—In the city of Cincinnati, on the 14th inst. Dr. E. H. PEARSON, a highly respectable practitioner of medicine, and an amiable and worthy citizen.

POETRY.

LIFE.

The leaf that falls in autumn's hour,
The rose that fades upon the stem,
Are emblems of the silent power,
Of time and change o'er us and them.
Yet happier is the rose's fate;
For spring will other leaves restore,
And summer will new flowers create,
As bright as those which bloomed before.

But when life's morning dreams depart,
And grief succeeds to fancied bliss,
Oh! what shall cheer the lonely heart,
Or soften sorrow's bitterness?
Years will roll on;—and time will bring
Its various changes, but in vain:
There is in life but one short spring,
And it can ne'er return again.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE
OF THE MAILS.

The Mail from Hamilton, arrives
on Monday, Friday, and Satur-
day, between the hour of 12 A. M.
and 1 P. M. and on Wednesday, be-
tween 5 and 6 P. M.

Departs on Tuesday at 9 A. M.
on Wednesday at 7 o'clk. A. M.
on Saturday at 9 o'clk. A. M. and
on Sunday at 1 o'clk. P. M.

The Mail from Lawrenceburgh ar-
rives on Thursday at 6 o'clk. P. M.
and departs immediately, for Eaton,
where it meets the Mail from Colum-
bus and Dayton, which returns the
next day. The Eaton Mail, returns
to this place Friday at 6 o'clk. P. M.

The Mail from the West arrives
on Tuesday, Wednesday, Satur-
day and Sunday and passes on to
the East immediately.

MOSES CRUME, P. M.

Oxford Sep. 13 t f.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at
OXFORD, Butler County, Ohio, on
the 1st. day of October 1828—which
if not taken out before the 1st. day
of January 1829—will be sent to the
General Post Office, as dead Letters.

A

Annan John E.

B

Bradford Secly Bradford Saml. C.

Brannen Jas. Jr. Bramlet George
Bard Laoma

C

Collins Joel Cathcart John 2
Coon Weighly Cline Susannah

D

Ducket Jno. R.

E

Earl James

F

Fulerton Jno. Foster Joseph W.

Focus Literary 2

G

Griffith John

H

Hastings Alex. Harten Joseph 2

I

Irwin William

J

Johnson Isaac

K

Kendall Thos. S. Kibby Millard

L

Lowe Ralph P. Lain George W.
Lowry Ira Longnecker Saml.

M

Moser Alex. Mc. Kasson James

P

Pricket Paul Pattison Jno. S.
Parsons John Philips Elizabeth

R

Reed James Riley William B.

S

Shepperd Lewis Spinning Chas. H.

Stout James Sampson Joseph

Stout Elisha Snivley Samuel

Smith William

W

Webb Peter

Y

York Joseph
MOSES CRUME, P. M.

THE LITERARY REGISTER,

Is published weekly, at \$2 a year if paid
in advance:—\$2.50, if paid within eight
months: If not paid till after that period
Three Dollars.

No subscription received for a shorter pe-
riod than one year.

All communications must be address-
ed to "The Acting Editor of the Literary
Register," and sent free of postage.

PUBLISHED FROM THE SOCIETIES' PRESS.